ST. LOUIS.

A Canvass of the Choice of Delegates by States.

TILDEN THE LEADING FAVORITE

Results of Lobbying in Hotel Corridors and on Sidewalks.

JOHN MORRISSRY ON THE WARPATH

Kelly and the Anti-Tilden Men Showing Their Hands.

SHARP CRITICISM BY OUTSIDE DELEGATES.

An Albanian Trying to Open the Eyes of a Californian.

Sr. Louis, June 24, 1876. it goes, but is necessarily incomplete, because the is legations from many of the States are not yet in St. Louis. These will be added as they arrive. There will probably be changes, but this canvass represents the prosent views of delegates. It will be noted that the rotes are counted one for each delegate, though in democratic conventions it has been the practice to tount each delegate as half a vote, each State baving saily as many votes as it has in the Electoral College, stead of double that:—
ALABAMA will on the first ballot give 12 votes for Til-

ion, 6 for Hendricks and 2 for Bayard. It is estimated probably in the delogation that on the second ballot Eendricks and Bayard men will go to Tilden. The delegation is uninstructed

remainder of 12 for Tilden. For second choice the delegates may unite on Hendricks. CALIFORNIA will give 12 votes for Tilden, till hopeless

No second choice named.

DELAWARE—Six votes for Senator Bayard.

GEORGIA-Twenty-two votes for Tilden; Bayard the

ILLINOIS will give on first ballot, Tilder, 22; Hen dricks, 20. Unless Hendricks develops rapidly the whole 44 will go to Tilden.

INDIANA Will cast 30 votes for Hendricks, and has no

lowa, on a count to-day it was found, on the first ballot, will give 12 for Tilden, perhaps 16; the 6 others for Hendricks. The second choice of the majority is

KENTUCKY-Twenty-four votes, all of which are counted as for Tilden by delegates competent to judge, though there has been no meeting of the delegation. LOUISIANA—The whole delegation is not yet here but at least 9 votes are for Tilden, and the other 7 be tween Bayard and Hendricks.

MAINE-All for Tilden, and will stay so.

MARYLAND-Whole 16 votes for Tild MASSACHUSETTS-About 20 votes to Tilden for second

Mississippi-All for Tilden, 16 votes: instructed to rote as a unit and for the abolition of the two-thirds

some compinentary votes. Some compinentary votes have been called for in this delegation and there a Hendricks element and a Thurman element, but the filden element is stronger than all. Tilden is the second choice of all whether their first vote is merely

complimentary for Hendricks or Thurman.

Michigan—Tilden has 17 and Hendricks 5; the 17

This delegation refuses to contemplate any contingen-sies which implies a second choice. As this is, how ever, likely to arise, it may become the duty of New the prevention of a bad nomination, and she may very likely have to relinquish. Governor Parker, and then New Jersey men do not see that her vote can go to any

NEW YORK—Seventy for Tilden.

NERRASKA—The delegation of 6 votes is under in-

allot. Ti'den is the second choice.

Outo-Forty-lour votes for William Allen.

Onegox-Six votes for Tilden. If an early choice is

not made they will go to any hard money non-military

PENERYLVANIA-Fifty-eight for Hancock.

TEXAS.—The majority for Tilden.
TEXNESSEE—Tilden will have 10 votes from the first, TENNESSEE—Tilden will have 10 votes from the ara-, which will stand by him until it shall be seen that his case is hopeless. The other 14 are for Hendricks. It is said that they are not only for Hendricks, but that votes 6 will be counted for Triden if it is seen that the Hendricks element has little promise.

VERMONT—Seven votes for Tilden, 3 for John Quincy.

The panoramic picture of the situation at St. Louis frawn by the press correspondents from day to day, must be understood as representing the condition of affairs existing at the moment and likely to materially change every few hours. Speculations as to this or that candidate's prospects and afto this or that coming combination is mere speculation, and must be re sutsiders and the stories vary in accordance with the wishes of those who tell them. One excited individual assures you in the most positive manner that Tilden is already beaten and his friends give up the fight, while another asserts positively that Tilden's nomination by two thirds of the Convention on the second ballot is no longer a outhern Hotel or of the Lindell House you are let into the secret that Hendricks is positively to be the nomires you that everything is fixed for a concentration on Hancock. The only solid facts yet developed are sprend strength which, but for the purely personal warfare made upon him by disaffected democrats New York and by the most rabid of inflationists in Ohio and Indiana, might result in his nomination by acclamation; that neither candidates in opposition to Governor Tilden, has yet possess any great strength. Whether Mr. Tilden can e 246 votes, if the Convention adhere to the practice of the party insisting only on the electoral vote, is as yet an open question.

UNPLEDGED STATES.

The States which have no candidate of their own, and are not instructed as to their vote, uniformly declare that they do not care for cancidates, and desire only to cast their votes for the man who can win. As Tilden alone shows strength Inquiry naturally is, Can he carry York? and to the answer to this momentous eas themselves. On the Tilden side it is of course pristed that Tibien beat Dix for Governor in 1874 with out the aid of a vote from New York city, and that he parried his State ticket in 1865. Such anti-Tilden men the ground that they agree with Governor Seymour York does not want the nomination time, leeling that in those she has a the three last Presidential campaigns

sne has been duly honored, and that the choice of a candidate new bei hgs to the West. It, however, the Convention should force the candidate on New York, then they say they are bound, in the interest of the party, to express the conviction that Governor Tilden cannot carry the State and that either Governor Seyour or Chief Justice Church would be a more available candidate. This style of talk has an apparent fairness about it, and has, no doubt, had some effect on outside delegations. The canal opposition, represented by Canal Commissioner Walworth, is more violent in expression, and less effective in consequence.

against him would help Tiden rather than injure him if it were the only element opposed to him. Mr. Schell says little and confines himself to his room. Mr. Keily himself is cautious, and while declaring openly against the Governor endeavors to convey the impression that there is nothing of a personal dharacter in his opposition. The men who swing in the halfs and barrooms and proclaim their hostility to Tilden as the representatives of Tammany Hall are not the sort of persons likely to influence the delegates from other States. Then they meet persons generally damage their cause instead of benefiting it. The contest thus far has been waged altogether on Mr. Tilden, therefore, and has been conducted without reference to the better availability of any other candi-date. It has been on one side an effort to convince the state he has been successful in for two successive years, and on the other an attempt to show that Governor Tilden is now atronger than ever, and that the opposition to him is a personal and unworthy one.

THE PINANCE TROUBLE.

It is noteworthy that the Hendricks campaign, toward which the Western inflationists have hopefully danger in Tilden, is likely to disappoint them. Hendricks men will roar you as gently as any sucking that there could be no greater difference between two He was asked about the payment of the public debt in greenbacks, and he said that when Governor Hendricks supported that as the policy dricks supported that as the policy a Western party, it was because believed it to be what the law meant, but as Congrees had made an authoritative declaration on that subject that it could no longer be regarded as the law, and had given it up. On the inquiry why a party gener-ally regarded as opposing Governor Tilden, mainly on figureial grounds, were so carnest for Hendricks, my informant thought that there was a popular miscon didate, and she believed that with any ber; that Ohio opposed Tilden not at all on anancial grounds, but because in the last State election be had given aid and comfort to the enemy and so assisted to deleat Governor Allen; in short, the Indiana view of the difference between Eastern and of enforced resumption and Hendricks they contem-plate as an equal believer in the advantage of resump-tion when it can be reached by the growing up process. To such moderate propertions does the grandeur of in-flation reduce itself when scrutinized closely in the claims of a candidate; but it is whispered Tammany friends that their only hope is to make the mammoth inflation smile mildly, and draw in its

if he really has any, is at present held in reserve. votes of the State for him, and he will get some others, but at present his friends seem scattered all over

A SILITARY CANDIDATE OFFOSER.

It looks all through that the opposition to a military caudidate is gradually developing itself in a marked manner as Haucock's name begins to be heard. Mrs. than the general objection to a soldier President.

strength. He has every one's good opinion, but is not in a fair way to get any one's vota. He is very much nati: his strength as a candidate is conceded by all his own State, is regarded as a fatal defect. It is beid however, that if the Ohio men could be induced to lay aside their sympathies and present his name unaniand Western differences on finance and would be more available than Tilden is to the West, and equally so as to the East, and more than any other person, except Tiden. He is recognized as a consistent opponent of jobs and jobbery. In his candidacy the element of weakness would be that it relinquishes the man, identified in popular imagination as the leader of the reform movement, and so would commit the party to a somewhat less emphatic assertion of that issue, would assimilate the democratic action to that of the republicans, who, instead of Br.stow, accepted Hayes. Its strength, which Tilden cannot, but he needs a start in his own State, and that it is hopeless to expect this den relinquished this chance before they determined

shown some bad blood, and brought the clausmen to the verge of a battle in which blood "from the nose" between Colonel Walter Church, of Albany, and a St. Louis Tilden man, in which the forrelations with a female descendant of "the Father of his Country," was followed to-day by a noisy brawl the Lindell House. Mr. Nicholas Bill Fowler was the the ex-Clore of the Marine Court throw his cap into the Nicholas Hill Fowler declared that Governor Tiden's reform pretences were take and fraudulent; that Jemmy O'Brien, and not Tiden, had exposed the Tweed corruption, and that if the manded Tilden would never have been heard from, and he was a delegate? Who authorized him to talk for the New York democracy? and other pertinent with which request Mr. Fowler did not immediately comply. "Who do you want for a candidate?" "Sked Maurice." "Do you want Church?" "Yes; l'il take him," said Fowler. "Or pernaps you'd like Seymour?" added Maurice. "Yes, l'il take him," was the reply, "or l'il take lealah Rynders if you please or iscovery was made that Captain Isaiah Rynders may Cooper and others of the Tilden party. Mr. Littlejohn who is always energetic and bold in controversies, which were contradicted by Mr. Richmond; the disquite give each other "the lie direct," preferring to study the fine distinctions so carefully enumerated by there were numerous disputes of leaser note, in which the Tammany "short hairs" played a principal part.
As a large cargo of Anti-Liden Tammany
"heclers" is expected to arrive to night
or to-morrow night, and as the St. Louis

beyond words, may be anticipated. As these scenes occur in the sight of respectable delegates and out-siders, it is not to be wondered at that some sharp that the Tammany machine produces.

is here, having arrived this morning, and is doing good service for Tilden. As soon as he had taken a bath and a breakfast he went to work in a quiet, gentlemanly way, and while avoiding all discussions and noise broils is making rapid strides toward breaking down the force of the anti-Tilden statements. Heavils plain facts; shows what Keily's rule in Tammany is; describes the men who are doing his bidding by pretending that Tilden cannot carry New York; exposes the Canal Ring; gives the personal opposition to Tilden its proper character, and states his readiness to bet \$100,000 that if Tilden is nominated he will carry New York. Senator Morrissey draws crowds of attentive

A prominent but not very discreet Tammany man, in onversation to day at the Southern Hotel, was asked if the Tammany lenders honestly be-lieved that Hendricks would carry New York. "Well," was the reply, "we don't feel quite so certain of that because of the soft money ques federal offices, if they were in the hands of any dem it is very hot in St. Louis, it is unnecessary to state to what place it is expected an anti-Tammany Custom House and Post Office man in New York would consign

"That's just what old Tilden would like to do."

added the Tammany oracle. against Tilden. It is from the mouth of Colonel Roberts, who has just returned from Springfield, Ill., ce the Governor while the State Convention was

Governor Tilden's nomination. This is all idle wind what we hear, of his holding the two-thirds vote. Ho long is reeled over the Tammany chin on all the street

In the current of moving men that constantly circulates through the various rooms there are noted many queer associations of human creatures; but one of the ost remarkable was seen to-day in the Tilden rooms. laughed and chatted quietly; one was a man so large and heavy that his height was not noticeable. A broad hair almost as heavy as a hon's mane, with to be copper colored, and a blue eye that has lost what fire it ever had. The other man, tall, gaunt, arry, alert, active, sharp, old, but not subdued; gentle, but not yielding; persuasive and full other was Senator Gwinn, the some time "Duke of Sonora." Whether their fancies rambled to the of Van Buren, or paused with such merely modern memories as the names of Pierce and Buchanan might to see two such old timers once more together on the democratic war path. Senator impelled to come to St. Louis, because he upon the action of this Convention in a very great degree. "We are unanimously in favor of Mr. Tilden in California," said the venerable statesman, "because we purity the government of his own State, not pausing cal friends or foes. We can fight under his banner a battle of aggressive reform, and we shall support him with enthusiasm. You know we have had an exin California have become natural detectives. hemselves, why we have taken them out of the hands of Jack Hayes there and bung them up on trees and lamp posts. That is why we are for Tilden and that is why we admired the boldness of Bristow, who drew his sword in the midst of an army of thieves and carried dismay into their ranks. He knew what sort of men he had to deal with from the experience of the intamous sale burglary conspiracy and the murderwitnesses before the Congressional committee; he knew they would resort to perjury and

if he would; hence the necessity of Tilden's comina-AN ALBANIAN AS AN ETE-OFENER.

An incident occurred this morning of which Senator correspondent from another quarter. Colonel Walter Church, of Albany, who is a bitter anti-Tilden man and an old acquaintance of Senator Gwinn, sought an interview with the Senator to day. Colonel Church's object was to "open the Senator's eyes" and to convert him to anti-Tildenism. For nearly an hour the Albanian piled the Californian with a sting of Tilden's frauds and protensions in the character of a reformer, and at last came down to the story of the democratic State Convention held at Utica this point of the conversation Senator Gwinn rose and .Mr. Church, os you have got to the Convention by a unanimous resolution that Governor Tilden was the choice of the State of New York for the Presidency, and indorsed his official career, why did not you and the friends you represent speak out like mon then and

political friends about his ears, eager to sting him to

leath. If Bristow had been nominated at Cincinnati and Tilden here I should have folded my arms and

taken no part in the contest, for I should have known

that, whichever candidate might be elected, the

ever his personal character is, represents corruption. He is bound to the corrupt body

there and oppose that resolution?"
"But you don't understand the Convention was a packed one and composed of a set of rascals ?" said Mr.

"That is not true, sir," was the Senator's reply; "the Convention was composed of honorable men; you and your friends should have opposed the indorsement of Governor Tilden if your views are as you state them

"You could not have been prevented from expressing your views in that Convention, and by Governor, to wage an unmaniy war against him, and to assessmate the voice and wishes of your own State, you play the part of arrant cowards, who are unworthy

the notice of gentlemen."

The conference here broke up, and Colonel Church

did not make a convert. Mr. Montgomery Blair told a story to-day in the rooms of the Michigan delegation which indicates the tendency of the German vote, and which, as this element has great strength in Ohio, may make the vote of that State less certain for Hayes than it is now regarded. Statio, who it appears is one of the great men of the Cincinnati Germans, was requested by republicans there to preside at a Hayes' ratification meeting to be held in that city, but declined, saying that he intended to wait, and if the democrats at St. Louis had sense enough to nominate Titeen he

would support him.

Jack Hayes, the Texan ranger, now a delegate from California, declares that he will rise in the Convention and propose a vote of censure on Tammany for having, as a regular democratic organization, come here with hired gangs to oppose and deleat the unanimously expressed wishes of its own regular democratic State Convention, of which its representatives were members. He says these Tammany men must be taught that they are now among Western would support him.

men, who detest the cowardly mode of fighting re-

is on his road to St. Louis. It is said that he desired to dodge the Tilden conflict and so wished Burton N. Harrison to take his place. But Colonel Harrison is a Tilden man, and "Sammy Cox" got a setter from Mr. John Kelly, telling him that if he could not come to St. Louis as a delegate somebody might go to Congress in "Sunset's" seat next year. Cox therefore comes on.

THE NEVADA DELEGATION.

and one-nail of the delegation from that State, have arrived. They are without instructions in regard to an understanding to vote for Senator Thurmon, of Ohio, on the first ballot, and for Tilden on the second; after that they are in favor of almost anybody, but General Han-cock would be preferred. All these delegates are rule, and as Mr. Ellis is said to be an able crator he will make a great effort in the Convention in that direction and advocate a majority vote rule. These delegates are of the opinion that an entirely new candi-date, whose name has not been mentioned, will probship be the successful nomineo.

of the delegates to the Convention now in the city attended the inauguration of the New Forest Park, which covers an area of nearly 1,400 acres of ground, situated some three and a half miles from the Court House, as also the unveiling of a colossal bronze statue of ex-Attorney General Edward Baies, consequently the hotels were almost de-York, and Montgomery Blair made addresses on the occasion, and Colonel Andrew McKinley, President of the Park Commission, gave a history of the park en-terprise. Fully 40,000 people witnessed the cere-

Perry Smith, of Chicago, that if Governor Tilden is nominated here the democracy will certainly carry Indiana in October. In the rain, at ten o'clock P. M., the bands are in full blast, serenading distinguished men at the hotels; and speeches are given from ail the balconies to attendant enthusiastic multitudes indifferent to the shower. At the Southern Hotel there were successive responses from the bal-cony, but the most brilliant speaker was Willie C. Brockenridge, delegate at large from Kentucky, who his declaration that what was really a great opportunity for the democratic party was perverted by small men into an occasion for the ventilation of personal spite.

the Lindeit Hotel. The Scuator made a speech in reof the New York delegation and on motion of Colonel Roberts Senator Kernan was elected chairman pro motion the deregation then adjourned until Monday at

MONTGOMERY BLAIR AND EDITOR' OF THE WORLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In a report published by you this morning of an in-terview held at St Louis by a member of your staff with Mr. Montgomery Blair, formerly a member of the republican Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln and now an the republican Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln and now an service adviser of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Mr. Blair is represented as making the following assertion about the World newspaper and myself:—

This herculean labor he undertook when all the responsible people in power in the city were absolutely upholding Tweed. The World, the organ of the democratic party, was contending day by day in support of the King. That was under Mr. Huribert's management, who was then the acting live editor, Mr. Marble being sick and unable to see to the management of his paper.

your reporters, I conceive it to be due to the character of Mr. Biair that I should allow nobody but himself to consince me that he has been guilty of making an observation which, if true, would be gressly impertment, and which does not cease to be impertment because it happens to be grossly untrue.

But it is due, also, to Mr. Marble, who is fortunately now at St. Louis, and to the World newspaper, that I should at once request you to oblige me by publishing this note. I am your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT.

CROOKED WHISKEY SENTENCES. In the United States Circuit Court this morning whiskey cases, asked for a stay of sentence. Judge Blodgett, however, overraled the motion and pronounced the following sentences:-A. C. Hessing, to Jail for the term of two years; O. B. Dickenson and Jonathan Abie, distillers, each a fine of \$1,000 and three months in the County Jail; Simon Powell, a fine of \$3,000 and six months in the County Jail; H. B. Miller, ex-County Freasurer, a fine of \$5,000 and six months in the County Jail; F. L. Reed, a fine of \$10,000 and one day in the County Jail; H. G. Panisan and David Bush, each a fine of \$1,000 and three months in the County Jail; William Cooper a fine of \$200 and three months in the County Jail; George T. Burroughs, a fine of \$4,000 and one year in the County Jail; Ex-Alderman Hildreth was called, but did not appear, and it is supposed be has gone to Canada.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24, 1876. A trot came off at the Bay District track to-day, between Gold Note and Voorbees, mile heats, beat three in five, in harness. Voorbees won in 2-234, 2-334, and 2-27.

THE CANADIAN RIFLE TEAM.

QUEEKC, June 24, 1876, The Canadian Wimbledon team sailed in the Polynesian this morning. Lord Dufferin visited them before the departure of the steamer, and the men being mustered on deck, His Excellency addressed them

WRESTLING MATCH

BAUER AGAIN A VICTOR IN A GRAECO-ROMAN CONTEST.

BALTIMORE, June 24, 1876. In the Graco-Roman wreating match to-night between M. Thiband Bauer, champion of the world, and Wilhelm Heygster, "The Oak of the Rhine," body match.

Bauer has challenged Antonio Peray, of San Francisco, for the next wrestling match for \$1,000 a side and his expenses if Peray comes East.

BURSTING OF AN AQUARIUM. Yesterday evening a rumor was circulated to the

effect that the aquarium in the Colosseum building at the corner of Breadway and Thirty fifth street had burst and severely injured several persons. A HERALD reporter at once proceeded to the place and was told that the accident had occurred about noon, while the workmen were testing it by filling it with water from a hydrant, The tank was about twenty-five feet in diameter and

HAYES AT HOME.

Fremont, Ohio, Ablaze with Enthusiasm Over Her Favorite Son.

UNPARTISAN GREETING.

Governor Hayes Talking to His Fellow Townsmen.

TELLING ABOUT HIS BOYHOOD.

FREMONT. June 24, 1876. of Governor Hayes. For three days the citizens have been preparing for it. The Governor, under the escort nied by a large delegation, arrived here at thirty-seven minutes after six P. M. He was greeted by a crowd of about 5,000 or 6,000 citizens at the depot, with wild huzzas, while bands of music were playing patriotic

airs and cannon firing a welcoming salute.

The depot was beautifully decorated, and a floral arch was prepared for the Governor to march through as he left the train. Every available space was occu-pied by the enthusiastic crowd. Special trains are running on all the roads here. A carriage in waiting conveyed the Governor and escort to his residence in

respect to political preferences, taking part in the cor-dual testimonial of respect and esteem to their fellow Presidential nomination from the republican party. The meeting has pothing of a political character about it. Democrats take as prominent a part as republicans, and on all hands the eathusiasm is unbounded. the City Park, which was a perfect blaze of light.

The crowd gathered there numbered from 15,000 to Buckland, who said :- "I introduce Mayor Dickenson of the city of Fremont." (Cheers.)

The Mayor arose and said :-

Governor Haves—In behalf of the City Council and citizens of Fremont, I welcome you home and congratulate you upon the distinguished honor bestowed upon you by the National Convention of one of the two great political parties of the country. I congratulate you also that those who have been from boyhood your friends and neighbors received with much gratification the news of your further advancement on the rolt of fame. We all, without regard to partistan sentiments, feel proud, and justly so, that so high an honor has been granted to one of our fellow citizens. If in the course of events it should occur that the greatest honor in the power of the people to bestow, the most honorable positiou of which the ambition of man can conceive, which has been held by Washington, Adams, Jackson and Lincoln, shall be hold by Fremont's honored son, none will more cheerfully low to that decision, none will more cheerfully low to that decision, none will more heartily rejoice over that nonlines's personal success and good fortune than those of his neighbors who may be classed as his political opponents. (Cheers.) In that event, too, the ladies may rest assured that the White House will be presided over by one unexcelled by any of her predecessors—(cheers)—and that the executive branch of our federal government will be administered with honest intentions and by one in all respects well qualified for that position, Lagies and gentlemen and fellow citizens, i present to you Rutherford B. Hayes, (Prolonged cheers.) GOVERNOR HAYES—In behalf of the City Council and

GOVERNOR HAYES' REPLY.

GOVERNOR HAYES' REPLY.

GOVERNOR HAYES AGES AND ALL—I need not attempt to express the emotions I feel at the reception which the people of Fremont and of this country have given me to night. Under any circumstances an assemblage of this sort at my home to welcome me would touch me, would excite the warmeat emotions of gratitude; but what gives to this distinctive character is the fact that those that are prominent in welcoming me at home I know very well in the pass have not voted with me or for me, and they do not intend in the future to vote with me or for me. It is simply that coming to my home they rejoice that o'hio, that Sandusky county, that the town of Fremont has received at that Convention that honor, and I thank you democratic fellow citizons, independents and republicans for this spontaneous and warm and citiqualisation. Cheers.) I trust that in the course of events the time will never come that you do to night. It is a very great responsibility that has been placed upon the, to be the representative of forty millions of people—a responsibility which, I know very well that it was not because of my ability, or talents, or position, that I was chosen; there were accidents and contingencies that caused this result, but that which does rejoice me is, that here where I have been in my childhood there are those that come and rejoice at the composer followed it with a still more to the thorough of leiters and visitors and telegrams to answer have given me no time to prepare for a reception like this, you must put up with hastily formed sentences very undit representing the sentences.

The command that since I learned that I was to be here to-night the throng of leiters and visitors and telegrams to answer have given me no time to prepare for a reception like this, you must put up with hastily formed sentences very until yeprosenting the sentiments appropriate to the occasion. Let me, if I may do it without too much egotism, recur to the history of my connection with the Fremont party. Two years ago my uncle, Sardis Burchard, came to this piace, and I rejoice, my friends, at the good taste which has placed his portrait here to-night. (A large portrait of Mr. Harchard decorated the stand.) He, having adopted ne as his child, brought me to Fromont. I recollect well the appearance of lower Sandusky, consisting of a few wooden buildings scattered along the river, with very little paint on them, and these trees uone of them grown; the old Fort Stophens still having some of its carthworks remaining, so that it could be easily traced. A pleasant village this was for a boy to enjoy himself in. There was the lishing on the river, the hunting water fews in the dam, the Islands and the lake, and perhapi no boy ever enjoyed his departure from home more than I did when I first came to Fremont. But now see what Fremont is. How it has grown. It has become a pleasant home. So pleasant, so thriving, that I rejoice to think that whatever may be the result next fall, it will be pleasant to return to it when it is all over. If defeated, I shall return to you oftener than I I go to the White House, and if yo there I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be permitted to return to you. We a neighbor with you again have been touched scarcely by anything that has occurred since the nomination, as much as by the letter from a friend at Norwalk, who wrote that it Sardis Berchard could only have lived to know this but this is the order of Providence. Events follow upon one snother as wave follows wave upon the occas. It is for each man to do wind he can to make others happy. That is the prayer, and that is the duty of light Let us

the Governor with a magnificent bouquet of flowers, saving that she presented it to the future President of the United States, Governor Hayes. In reply the Governor said if he knew who the future President was he would send him

anew who the future President was he would send him the bouquet, but as he did not know he would keep it himself for a present.

Three cheers were then given for Hayes and three for Mrs. Hayes, and the crowd formed in procession and marched down State street, up Front street and Birchard and Buckland avenues to the residence of the Governor, which is situated in a beautiful grove of about fitteen acres. The whole line of march was profuzely decorated and the streets completely crammed with the people. It has been a grand day for Fremont.

HAYES RATIFICATION MEETING AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1876.

spirit of reform which seems to have taken posses-

Hall. The principal speakers were Secretary Bris-

and at the close of the meeting the people crowde around him in such numbers that it was with gradificulty that he succeeded in leaving the hail.

tow, Stanley Mathews and ex-Governor Noyes. Bristow was received with the greatest enthusi

bor hayes, he said:—"He is in full sympathy with the spirit of reform which seems to have taken possession of the public mind, and under his administration thieves and rascals will not grow rich. He will labor for the pacification and prosperity of the South, for the enforcement of the laws and for the honest payment of the national doct."

Ex-Secretary Bristow was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the audience rising to their teet and cheering several minutes. Mr. Bristow said the great outpouring of the people to night testifies to the fact that the Republican Convention did its work wisely. The platform is one upon which every patriotic citizen may securely stand. It commits the republican party to the resumption of specie payments. There must be no step backward, but stendy progress toward reaumption and a return to the money of the Constitution; every expedient for which, which falls short of absolute resumption, will prove inadequate and deceptive. In speaking of civil service reform Mr. Bristow said:—"The Convention has given us a simple and easy method of reforming our civil service, which is neither more nor less than the practical application of the rule, which works so well in private life, that every man should mind his own business and leave others to do likewise. Members of Congress, whom the constitution charges with legislative duties, should not dictait appoint and unspairing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts. The Convention contents to offices as awards to political success. The platform pledges the party to a speedy, thorough and unspairing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts. The Convention did not stop to consider, as some would have us do, whether such prosecutions would be hurtful to the party. I has given public notice that plunderers of public revenue and corrupt officials must meet as they deserve the rigors of our criminal statutes." Mr. Bristow strongly indorsed the non-secturian seatiment as expressed in the platform, and said the State must not be brought into subjection to the Church, nor shall any branch of the Church be put under the care of the State to the exclusion of other sects. In speaking of the ticket he said no names better calculated to insure success could have been placed upon it. No language I can use is too strong to express my confidence in the patriotism, purity and trustworthiness of the men.

Letters and telegrams were read by the chairman from Secator Morton, General Harlan, Senator Shorman, George William Curtis and others, all indorsing the nominations and regretting their inability to be present.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

MONTPELIER, June 24, 1876. The Republican State Convention assembles here on varm one. Several candidates are in the field, and is is not thought that either can secure more than one-third of the Convention. It is believed in case of a deadlock that the Convention will break over precedent and renominate Governor Asahel Peck.

A BRAZILIAN TRIBUTE.

THE EMPIRE! SALUTE TO THE GREAT REPUB-LIC-A. CARLOS GOMES' HYMN-MUSIC FROM SOUTH AMERICA WELCOMING OUR CENTENNIAL.

When the Emperor of Brazil took an active part is the inaugural coremonies of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and shared the honors of such a memorable event with President Grant, he was particularly impressed with the grandeur of the music furnished carred that the Women's Centennial Union intrusted in the hands of Mr. Thomas the musical programme for the opening of the exposition, and that Mr. sciented the first of living composers—Richard Wag ner—as the proper exponent of the divine art for this grand occasion. The judgment of Mr. Thomas has been proved correct, as Wagner contributed a magnificent march for the appreciated. The Emperor, Dom Pedro, thought the this was a favorable opportunity for the only American Empire to greet in musical strains the only America Republic (that is—the only one worth speaking of).
Accordingly he cabled across to Milan to a Brazil ian composer, Senor A. Carlos Gomes, who has gained great renown as an operatic composer "commanding" him to write something is the shape of a Brazilian musical tribute to the United States. Secor Gomes is a young Brazilian composer, not yet thirty years old, and he has long since made his mark as a composer. His first opera, "Il Guarany," something in the style of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," proved such a success in Brazil that the composer was induced to bring it to Milan. There it was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and shortly alter it made a hit at one of the London opera the lavorite operas in every repertoire in Italian cities.

The command of the Emperor, Dom Pedro, was quickly responded to. Gomes lost no time, and yes-terday the desired work was received in New York, is partition, published by Ricordi, of Milan, gives but a faint idea of the magnitude of the work. The title

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
CELEBRATED AT PHILADELPHIA,
COMPOSED BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY,
DOM PEDRO II.,
EMPEROR OF THE BRAZIL,

A. CARLOS GOMES!

The American flag appears with the original thirteen

The hymn is conceived in a broad impressive state There is little to charm the popular ear in it, or ever very ambitious attempt, probably higher than ever the composer essayed before. We have now before us the piano score, the partitur for orchestra and the same for military hand. It is very heavily scored, more so even than Wagner's Cen-tennial march, but in a very different direction. There is a strong, we might say, desperate effort to imitate the style of the Great Mogul of Balrouth. But Wagner is a dangerous musical author to caricature in those of others. Yet Gomes, notwithstanding a palpable tendency toward Wagnerism dis played in this work, has contrived to give a large amount of fire and vitality as well as originality i

composition of the work the following ideas a prayer, a triumphal march and a chorus, national or world wide in its character. There is something solemn and chant-like in the opening Andante Massions in 3-t time. It is in the key of D major. The opening theme, a very simple and short one, is the key to the entire hymn.

work, but what little there is is indicated in the begin ning. The orenestral score is arranged as follows:-Violini, viole. Ottavino, flauto, obce, clarini in La, corni in Pa, cornette in La natural, trombe in M natural, fagotti, fromboni, bombardone, timpani, grande cassa e piatti, banda arpe, violincelli e basso. The military band, which unites with orchestra findle of the hymn, has the fo ing distribution in Gomes' score .- Piston is Mi flat, filcorno e cornetta (four), tromba (four), corn (two), trombone (three), bassi (tour), tamburi (four) The composer wishes that not less than 300 instru this work. We think that a large chorus would also be required. The work may be a success when given was a large band and orchestra and chorus; but as a work of art it cannot compare with the great works, writtee on a somewhat similar subject by a score of living composers. Gomes has much to learn and much to study before an orchestral work from his hands can reach P. S. Gilmore has received the hymn, and he will profor which it was written and worthy of the renown o the leader and his incomparable band.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Another railroad accident occurred late last night yesterday. A little girl named Carrie, aged nine years, residing at Yonkers, was crushed between two freight cars, at flirity-first street and Teith avenue, while passing through the depot. She was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station House, where she died seem after arrival.

GAMBLING HOUSE CLOSED.

Last night Sergeant Cass, of the Tenth precinct, and a squad of police made a descent upon the gambling house No. 141 Chrystie street, and arrested the pre-pretor and twenty-one persons who were present and engaged in play.